

The Chicago Eagle

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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LARGEST

WEEKLY CIRCULATION

IN CHICAGO.

DOWN WITH THE TRUSTS.

The Anti-Trust League is preparing for a vigorous war. It has issued the following stirring address to the public:

"The Illinois Anti-Trust League is composed of citizens of the various political parties, representatives of the diverse elements, creeds and nationalities, constituting the cosmopolitan character of the population of Chicago. However, they all feel the common interest of American citizenship and are anxious to discharge their duties as such, to the end that the best interests of the mass of the people be subserved and that any dangers menacing the body politic be removed by legal and legal methods conformable to the laws of the State of Illinois and in harmony with the institutions of our common country. The Illinois Anti-Trust League owes its existence to a realization of the conditions now present that were foretold by the founders of the two great political parties, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. The insolence of the money power has become so unbearable that it no longer screens its designs. The 4,000 millionaires of our country own or control our country, to the destruction of the middlemen and the absolute impoverishment of the laboring men and women. The form that this practice has taken is that of trusts. From the cradle to the grave there is no production nor distribution of products, natural and artificial, nor of transportation that is not in the hands of trusts."

"Toward the workmen and small salesmen, retail dealers and middlemen a large number of them are deprived of an honest livelihood, the plea is 'economy.' But is the consumer the beneficiary of that 'economy'? Far from it. All the prices are already enhanced from 10 to 100 per cent. In any of the hundreds of thousands of employees secure any of the alleged benefits? Is there any compensation to the multitudes of men and women thus thrown out of an honest employment and their families driven to penury and desperation? None. Where, then, does this artificial gain go? The answer is easily found. The millionaires, their promoters and other minions have pockets that are fathomless. The stock is watered many times the actual value; the bond issues represent more than the honest market value of the assets; the salaries of presidents, directors, attorneys and other favorites eat up the narrow margins of the combines. So that while millionaires and their tools grow richer their employees are placed on starvation wages and a large number of others are thrown out of employment, reduced to the condition of paupers and their families driven to starvation."

"Nor is this economic cruelty confined to these employees. The retail dealers are obliged to close their stores; the small property owners find their stores vacant; the small tradesmen, mechanics and professional men find themselves without customers, while the farmers are at the mercy of these vampires and the railroads, whose freight rates they control and which absorb most of the product of the farmers."

"This condition of affairs were gloomy, indeed, if it were legal. But the trusts in their greed have overstepped their bounds; in overreaching themselves they have disregarded the law, both in spirit and letter. Relying upon the impunity of the past, they have placed themselves within the pale of the civil and criminal laws of most

of the States, notably that of the State of Illinois. Instead of resorting to force and violence, which the trusts' avowed policy, so they could denigrate all opposed to them as 'anarchists,' the people can obtain a redress of their grievances by law and order and place the trusts in the attitude of brazen violators of law. This the most critical period of our nation's history is deserving of the co-operation of all citizens, irrespective of party, creed or nationality. The time for action is now too soon; the danger of delay is perilous. The laws of the State of Illinois can be successfully invoked to destroy the octopus of our century. The 250,000 salaried whose honest means of support is in jeopardy, and the 800,000,000 of their annual income and an equal amount lost to hotels and railroads alone, they, together with all others whose very existence is at stake, can obtain a speedy, lawful redress of their grievances. Excepting the very few beneficiaries all the people are interested to see the trusts' lawfully destroyed; the leading public men, including almost all of the Governors, Congressmen, leaders of thought, men of all professions, trades, crafts and manual labor, are a unit.

"The Illinois Anti-Trust League, from purely disinterested motives, has undertaken the task to act temporarily until the people affected can decide to whom they will intrust the results of their work. Therefore, the Illinois Anti-Trust League invites the hearty co-operation of all elements and of all parties to the end of forming a permanent, strong organization to use all lawful methods to destroy the trusts, at least in the State of Illinois."

The address is signed by John J. Altpeter, Henry F. Donovan, Patrick F. Haynes, Henry W. Hill, Peter Klobassa, William E. Schlake, Frank A. Stauber, Paul O. Stensland, Jonathan R. Taylor, Martin Van Allen, Charles J. Vopicka, and P. F. Haynes.

MR. WINSTON FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.

While The Eagle, together with thousands of others, regrets to see the brilliant brain of Frederick S. Winston tied up in any way with the Gas Trust, fair play compels it to say that his record as a public official was an honorable and useful one.

The Eagle therefore is constrained to express the hope that Mayor Harrison will appoint this able lawyer to membership on the School Board. Although young in years, his career has been a busy one, filled with great achievements. Frederick S. Winston was born in Kentucky, but, with the exception of a few months, has always resided in Chicago. He received his early education in this city, entered Yale College at the age of 16, and left college at the beginning of his senior year, but was awarded his degree by the faculty on the basis of three years' study. Subsequently he entered the Columbia Law School at New York, and in 1878 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, immediately succeeding which he became his father's partner in Chicago in the practice of law, under the firm name of F. H. & F. S. Winston. Mr. Winston in 1881 was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and in April of the following year was accorded the unanimous endorsement of the City Council as corporation counsel, being the youngest man ever appointed to that position. During his incumbency Mr. Winston conducted many important cases to a successful conclusion.

After five years in the service of the city Mr. Winston tendered his resignation that he might devote his time to his private practice.

His resignation was accepted by Mayor Harrison in the following letter: "You have performed the duties of that office so beneficially to the city, and so satisfactorily to me, that it is a really disagreeable task to accept your resignation, and thus finally sever your connection with the city administration. The public has seen the value of your services in the many suits you have won for the city, whereby large sums of money were directly saved, or important principles settled in the interest of the municipality. But the public cannot know how often your opinions have been a safe guide to the Council, or have upheld the executive department, enabling it to act with promptness and decision. In losing your services the municipality will lose an able counsel and a safe friend. It is some consolation to me to know that you have promised during the remainder of my term of office to aid your successor by your free advice, and to attend to the important causes now in the courts, which you can understand so much better than any new attorney can, and that you will not accept a retainer in opposition to the city. Five years ago you accepted from me a subaltern position in the law department. You were young and untried. I thought I saw the stuff that was in you. I made no mistake, and it will always be to me a source of unalloyed pleasure that I had the opportunity to enable you to show the mettle of which you were made. In the performance of your duties you have been unbending in the right, and yet so courteous that no sting remained after the right was done."

His firm now has the largest corporation practice in the West.

RETURN THE MONEY.

The sum of over \$63,000 has been taken from the library fund and applied to other city objects. The library board is now short of money, and this sum ought to be refunded. The same taxpayers from whom the general city revenues are derived also contribute the money known as the library fund. If this cash has been diverted to other objects it should be restored.

As long ago as 1880, when the general fund of the city treasury was short, the sum of \$23,554.46 was taken from the library fund to supply a part of the deficit, and has never been restored. When the public library was removed from its early quarters in rented rooms on Dearborn street to the upper rooms of the City Hall building \$49,917.93 of library money was used, under a promise that it should be re-

funded in fitting up the building for library purposes. This sum has never been repaid, and it is now needed for the purchase of new books and other purposes.

There ought to be some way devised for restoring to the library fund the money that has been taken from it and expended for other purposes. There is no instrumentality for usefulness in the city more deserving than the library of a generous support. The faith of the public is pledged for that object. The taxes paid years ago on account of the library and specified on the rolls as for that exclusive purpose ought not to have been used in paying the general expenses of the city government. But as the sums were taken away they should now be returned, for they are long past due and are needed.

BASE-BALL FOR GATE MONEY.

The Brooklyn baseball team, head of the league, came to Chicago Friday with games scheduled for that day, Saturday and Sunday. As it is a long way in the lead, there was a natural curiosity to see the play, and some 8,000 people went to the park Friday. But Saturdays and Sundays are the great days for the sport if there has been no discouragement for the mysterious "local pride" that is still felt in the "loaf men" from all over the country who bear the local name. Given a victory Friday, and there would be a combination of advantages which would increase the attendance Saturday over the purse-dilling figures of the day before.

The victory was won or found some way, and the Saturday crowd numbered 11,700 persons. Again the victory was Chicago's. The preliminaries were now all that could be wished for a grand culmination on the greatest day of the week. As a result, Sunday's attendance mounted up to 24,321.

But since this was the final day nothing more was to be gained in the way of crowds, and the Brooklyn's piled up a winning score in one of the most ragged exhibitions of ball playing that has been seen during the season. From the reports it would seem that the Chicago's started in to lose, and made a grand rally with that object in view toward the close.

It may be said that baseball is a game of many vicissitudes and startling developments, but the remarkable collection of this series can hardly be disposed of in that way. The chances admitted of three straight for one club or the other, of a Brooklyn victory Friday and Saturday with defeat Sunday, of a Brooklyn victory Friday or Saturday with defeat or victory Sunday. But chance fell in so beautifully with the desires of the managers that the largest possible crowds were secured, while the Brooklyn's were not allowed to take too many risks in their predestinated course to the pennant.

This is base-ball for gate money, and it is enough to disgust any true lover of the game. That it has not ruined it absolutely before this as a professional sport can be explained only by an enthusiasm that takes heart upon occasional and scant encouragement.—The Times-Herald, June 27.

THE CALUMET-WESTERN DEAL.

The Calumet Western ordinance is again up in the City Council. It is said that a purse of \$50,000 will be divided among a chosen few of the Aldermen, and that their influence will carry the measure through.

A prominent Alderman says that the way for the measure is all "greased up nicely," and that it will surely pass. The Calumet Western is a bad measure.

The City Council placed it on the one.

If it passes it now there must be "something in it."

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

SCRIBNER'S.

Scriner's Magazine for July has as a frontispiece a fine wood engraving by Gustav Krull. It is from a very rare daguerrotype of Daniel Webster, and accompanies Senator Hoar's paper on Webster, for which he has been collecting material for many years. There are a number of unpublished manuscripts and some new material revealing how Webster prepared his great speeches. Parallel passages are given, showing remarkable divergence between the spoken and written orations. Another Webster paper will appear in the August number.

PALL MALL.

One of the features of the July Pall Mall Magazine is an exhaustive article on the various phases of modern architecture in Chicago by Mr. Peter B. Wright, a leading architect of this city. The paper is profusely illustrated by fine photographs of the most notable of Chicago's architectural triumphs.

OTTING.

Ottling for July keeps up its reputation for being one of America's handsomest and best edited magazines. It is of especial interest to Chicagoans because of an interesting article on the "Golf Clubs of Chicago," by Alexis J. Coleman. Other fine stories are "A Glorious Fourth Afternoon," by A. H. Godfrey; "On a Pennsylvania Trout Stream," by Ed W. Sandys; "Hunting Alaskan White Sheep with Rifle and Camera," by Dall de Weese; "The Launch of Columbia," by Captain A. J. Kennedy; and a dozen others, all interesting, besides the monthly review of amateur sports and pastimes.

EAGLETS.

Wirt E. Humphrey, one of the busiest of Chicago's popular masters in chancery, is talked of as a good man for Republicans to nominate for Judge next year.

Edward F. Kennedy states positively that he is not a candidate for any office or appointment.

Since the Hon. H. Dorsey Patton became associated with Mr. Louis Lukes as partner in the well-known Stock Exchange Restaurant, corner La Salle and Washington streets, the place has been materially strengthened, and is now the storm center for the best poli-

icians in both political parties, not only from Cook County but also the headquarters for the boys out in the State when they are in Chicago.

Hon. A. W. Nohe is the choice of Tenth Ward Republicans to succeed J. R. Newcomer in the Legislature. Newcomer, having quit politics, is backing Nohe as his successor.

A prominent business man is to succeed Alderman E. J. Novak in the City Council from the Eighth Ward. His name has not been given out, but it is claimed that he is close to high city officials and the Mayor.

Senator John Humphrey is strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

Mr. John E. Holland, the well-known lawyer in the Roanoke Building, is quite likely to be one of the Republican nominees for Judge next year. Mr. Holland is a large taxpayer, and one of the most popular residents of the West Side.

Fritz Goetz says most emphatically that "he would under no circumstances accept appointment on the School Board," and he wishes the newspapers would stop mentioning his name in connection with the Board of Education, or any other political appointment or office.

Mr. John T. Connery is practically certain of appointment to the School Board, as Mayor Harrison is said to regard Mr. Connery as one of the best men who has been mentioned for the Board of Education.

A certain enthusiastic Hamiltonian is to present the Hamilton Club with a large silken banner bearing this emblem thereon: For Governor of Illinois in 1900, JAMES R. MANN, For State's Attorney in 1900, GEORGE W. MILLER.

Now certain Republicans are urging Hon. Fred A. Busse to run for Secretary of State.

Judge Orrin N. Carter has many friends throughout the State who would like to have him nominated for Governor, so has Hon. Francis A. Riddle.

James R. Mann is Congressman from the First Illinois District, Attorney for the South Park Board, Big Cog in the Republican machine, and chief distributor of machine patronage on the South Side. Mann's law partner is George "Washington" Miller, ex-member of the Legislature, and now master in chancery and President of the Hamilton Club. Certain Republicans claim that Mann had Miller elected President of the Hamilton Club, so that he (Mann) could have its backing for him for Governor of Illinois, and also to aid in securing for Miller the nomination for the office of State's Attorney of Cook County.

Mr. Charles H. Aldrich, the well-known lawyer in the Home Insurance Building, is strongly talked of for the Republican nomination for Attorney General of Illinois. Mr. Aldrich's name would certainly add strength to the Republican ticket, and he is also said to be a warm personal friend of Hon. W. J. Calhoun, one of the leading candidates for Governor of Illinois.

President Harvey S. Brackett, of the popular West Side Menoken Club, will succeed Tom Cusack as Congressman from the Fourth Illinois District.

The only Republican who is being favorably considered for the office of County Surveyor is Mr. Bruce H. Summers, of the well-known firm of A. H. Summers & Son. Mr. Summers is one of the best engineers in the West. He is also a gentleman of high character and integrity. He would prove an admirable candidate, as his name would add strength to the Republican county ticket.

Joseph P. Junk, the well-known brewer, is the popular Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

Three of the Drainage Trustees who have made proud records for themselves are now prominently mentioned by many good and true Republicans as good men to nominate for Governor of Illinois. They are James P. Mallette, Zina R. Carter and B. A. Eckhart.

John E. Holland, Edward A. Dieker and Frank Sayer Osborne are in line for Judicial nominations next year.

Mayor Harrison has refused a permit for a bathing and dancing pavilion at the foot of 75th street to Frank L. Kelch and the latter has gone to the courts seeking it.

North and South Side aldermen are watching with interest the progress of the Powers-Harrison fight in the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. Just now Alderman Naugle of the Twelfth Ward holds the balance of power. If he decides to cast his lot with Alderman Powers the Nineteenth Ward Alderman will have a majority in the committee, but if Alderman Naugle says "Brennan" the Eighteenth Ward man will control. The committee seems to be divided as follows: Powers, Maypole, Bellfuss, Duddleston, Raymer, Rector and Brennan (Tenth Ward) in one faction, with Brennan (Eighteenth Ward), Novak, Johnson, Kunz, Hurt, Keeney and Pick on the other side. The trouble between Alderman Powers and Alderman Brennan began over an ordinance granting permission to the Western Electric Company to occupy a short alley and use the space under another one. The company offered to pay the city \$2,000 to occupy the alley, and an annual rent of \$350 for the use of the space

under the other alley. Alderman Powers championed the cause of the company and Alderman Brennan opposed it. As a result of the line-up, there have been eight or ten votes in the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

Thomas Gahan, Perry Hull and A. S. Trude are working for the appointment of Mrs. Ella G. Hull as school trustee. Mrs. Hull finished a three years' trusteeship last June.

Members of the French colony of Chicago will celebrate the 110th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille by a national fête at Columbia Park, North Halsted street and Waveland avenue, July 14. Henri Meron, French consul at Chicago, will be the presiding officer of the celebration. The honorary vice presidents are Z. P. Brossone, C. Henriot, H. T. Furber, M. Kozminski and Dr. Eugene Marguerat; reception committee, V. Gerardin, A. Griveau, L. Bastien, A. Helneck, E. Bobe, P. Populorum, L. Amato, E. Lecroart, E. Bernard, and H. Wildenstein; organization committee, Louis Amato, Ernest Richard, Theodore Proulx, L. Compuou, E. Bonard, E. Lecroart and Misses Lucie Well and Rene Wildenstein.

The program will be a varied one. There will be addresses and vocal and instrumental music. The French, United States, Canadian, Russian and Swiss national hymns will be sung by young women dressed in costumes representative of the respective countries. The day will be concluded with pyrotechnics and dancing. The French-American society, which is promoting the Lafayette monument project and arousing interest in the study of the French language, will be especially well represented at the fête. This society was organized by Henri Meron.

The French colony in Chicago numbers about 3,000. Among the earliest of the French settlers is Victor Gerardin, who came to Chicago forty-five years ago, and who organized the first French society in the city. A. Henriot, who came to Chicago three months ago to manage the local branch of the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, one of the three great banks of France.

Promoters of the Gates Senatorial boom appear to be taking a new tack. Some of those who were loud in their affirmation a day or two ago now say he is not a candidate, but Lorimer and Jamieson still insist the colonel can have plenty of support from Cook County if he decides he wants it.

B. A. Eckhart, member of the sanitary board, ex-State Senator, formerly prominent in the Swift-Davis-Roche machine, and manager of the Carter campaign last spring, has been trotted out as a possible candidate for Governor. His friends look upon the announcement as coming from Mr. Eckhart, and accept it as official.

J. V. Purrington is the latest person to be mentioned as a possible appointee of Mayor Harrison to the school board.

Ed Warwick, West Town Clerk, has gone into the saloon business at 205 West Madison street.

There is a rumor out on the West Side that Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic leader in the Thirteenth Ward and an official of the Ogden Gas Company, is about to follow the example of many of his political friends and remove to the Thirty-second Ward. It is reported he is about to erect a handsome house in Drexel boulevard.

Republicans in the Second Senatorial District are already beginning the fight to retire private life Senator Selon H. Case, who had the Case garnishment law passed and failed to have it repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

Prominent financial interests on the West Side have under consideration the organization of the Manufacturers' National Bank. The intention is to locate it in the center of the manufacturing district of the West Side and to underwrite the stock among the manufacturers in order to secure their business. An officer of one of the principal downtown banks has been offered the Presidency and has the matter under consideration. It is the intention to start with a capital of \$500,000. The promoters of the enterprise are convinced, of course, that it will be profitable, but there are people who doubt the ability of small outlying banks to compete with the larger institutions in the downtown district. One small West Side bank was absorbed recently by the Metropolitan National, and the developments of the past year have shown that it is hard for the smaller banks to make a living in competition with the larger ones.

It is understood that the stock of the trust company to be started by A. E. Stillwell has been oversubscribed.

H. J. Furber, Jr., one of the rising young men of the city and a prominent patron of art and education, has entered into a law partnership with George S. Steere, H. W. Wakelee and Arthur B. Wright under the firm name of Steere & Furber, with offices in the Rookery. Mr. Furber received his education in Vienna, Paris, the Northwest University and from private tutors; Mr. Steere has been practicing in Chicago eight years, and has reached middle life; Mr. Wakelee was admitted to the bar twelve years ago, and is a graduate of Ann Arbor and the Chicago College of Law, and Mr. Wright received his legal education at Yale, and has practiced in both Connecticut and New York. The new firm will make a specialty of insurance and corporation law.

The Schoenhofen Brewing Company is making a hard fight to comply with the law and secure a license for its garden at 51st street and Cottage Grove avenue. It is now proposed to obviate the necessity of securing frontage consents in 51st street by cutting off the twenty-five feet on the corner



HON. THOMAS BRENNAN, Who Will Be Reappointed to the School Board.

and selling only ice cream and soda water there, as the company has secured sufficient frontage in Cottage Grove avenue to entitle it to a license.

As a result of a letter from Assessor James J. Gray to President Upham of the Board of Review denying that he opposes publishing tax lists, the two conferred. Explanations were made and a truce was patched up between the Assessors and Board of Review.

President Upham declared the Assessors were working on lines entirely satisfactory to the Board of Review.

"There is no trouble between the two boards," he said. "The Assessors will have some books ready for us to begin work on July 10. We simply wanted to comply with the law which obliges us to commence work by that time this year, just as it sets a time limit on when our work shall be completed. This year Sept. 7 is the day when we are forced to make our returns, fully revised and reviewed."

Mr. Gray in the course of his letter writes as follows: "I cannot understand why you have used my name in the manner that you have. It is well known among the members of the Board of Assessors, Board of Review (yourself especially), all my friends, the press, and the County Board of Commissioners, and also the County Controller (whom I advised to make provision for publication in preparing the appropriation) that I have always insisted there would and should be publication of the assessment rolls, that being the great safeguard of the new revenue law; and you know well that I am not charged with the management of this office, nor have I the hiring of the assistants of this office. What I said to you on Friday was that with the publication of the lists and one year's time we would satisfy the people generally. You also say there are too many political appointments. I hope you do not charge that up to me, since you for the North Side and your party for the county made all the appointments, with a few exceptions."

Of those mentioned by Republicans for Governor of Illinois none are more strongly talked of than the following: Emory B. Moore, Frank O. Lowden, Zina R. Carter, John J. Badenoch, B. A. Eckhart, John M. Clark, Fred E. Coyne, F. D. Meacham, James P. Mallette, W. J. Calhoun, Lorin C. Collins, Jr., S. T. Gunderson, Francis A. Riddle, Orrin N. Carter, James R. Mann, Joseph Cannon.

The Calumet Western is up again in the City Council. It is alleged that there is \$50,000 in it.

Wise and patriotic Aldermen are on their guard over the attempt of the attorneys for the Gas Trust to get a railroad ordinance through the Council. The railroad should not be permitted to be built.

It should never be granted an ordinance.

The Gas Trust is very wealthy, and its money will do wonders, but this railroad should not be built in any event.

The proposed Gas Trust road is known as the Calumet Western Railway, and it is now waiting for the City Council to give it an ordinance.

The proposed ordinance will give this road and its backers the control of the streets of the whole southeastern portion of the city. It should never be passed.

The line which is to be constructed by the monopoly will extend from Hegenwisch north to South Chicago on the west side of the Calumet River Railway and the South Chicago and Southern Railway lines. A loop will be put in for the use of all three of the lines of road which extend through the Calumet district, and in addition it is intended to construct a railway through Thornton. The Trust has made purchase of property in that town for the use of the three railways, and the road will start from Calumet Park, where the Michigan Central and the South Chicago and Southern Roads cross.

It will literally own the whole section asked for and will virtually shut out competition.

Every Alderman not owned by the

Gas Trust should vote against the Calumet Western ordinance.

Does "Bumps" Billings own Chicago? A. C. Powers, manager of the American Mineral Water Company, will make a model member of the school board.

"The best way to fight the Gas Trust is to organize ward clubs to fight it. In this way public sentiment can be roused to fever heat, and the bribing scoundrels and bribe-taking legislators will be driven from Chicago forever!"

Organize! Organize for your rights! Organize against the Gas Trust which is sapping the life blood out of Chicago and which owns its streets by virtue of legislative bribery! The Gas Trust must go.

When the Sangamon County grand jury takes up the bribery cases against the Gas Trust and Warehouse people it will also indict many legislators for perjury on their oath of office.

Although this oath is administered to 153 citizens of Illinois every two years it is not commonly known that each Representative not only lifts his right hand and solemnly swears to do his duty, etc., but he also signs his name to the oath of office which closes with the following sweeping oath-bound promise:

"Nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

"Oh, that's only a matter of form," explained one of the old members to a new one who suggested "That's a cast-iron oath, isn't it?"

The "Universal Gas Company" obtained a franchise from the city on the express stipulation that it would charge but 90 cents per thousand feet for gas. The Universal company is now owned by the Trust, and is furnishing gas at \$1.10 per 1,000 feet, in defiance of law. Its franchise should be forfeited forthwith.

The city keeps on collecting special assessments for the benefit of the Gas Trust; many of those who pay them never see their gas, and those who do see a very inferior quality of the article.

How humiliating it is to think of Gas Trust people writing to England to tell of what they can do with American Legislatures with a little English money.

Corporation money buys ballots and bribes juries. Corporation money buys legislation. Is this sort of freedom guaranteed by the constitution?

It will not be long before the people settle the Gas Trust. Mark these words.

"Bumps" Billings should be given the city hall and the water works. He now has the streets.

We don't hear much about "Bumps" Billings' tax schedule.

Why Old Fists and Houses Don't Rent. Real estate men and owners should not overlook the fact that the Lake View Gas Fixture Company, 233 Lincoln avenue, Telephone North 708, refinish old chandeliers, making them equal to new at very small cost. In many cases after expending money for calcimining or papering, the chandeliers are left in the same dirty, fly-specked condition as before, and are not in keeping with the new decorations, thereby spoiling that which has been done, when at a very small cost the chandeliers, brackets, etc., can be refinished equal to new. We refinish in all the latest colors, such as polished brass, gilt, rich gilt, old copper, polished copper, oxidized copper, silver and gold.

We are also makers of a fine line of gas fixtures at prices to suit the times. Call up North 708. Our agent will call and estimate.

LAKE VIEW GAS FIXTURE CO., 233 Lincoln avenue, Chicago.